REMARKS

The Office Action dated 12/02/03 has been fully considered by the Applicant. Applicant hereby respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider the rejection.

Claims 1, 5 and 6 are currently amended, claims 2, 3 and 8 have been previously amended. Claims 4 and 7 have been canceled. Claim 9 has been added.

The Examiner has objected to the drawings previously submitted. Applicant herewith submits revised Figures 1-10. Applicant believes that the enclosed set of Figures satisfies the Examiner's drawing objections.

Claims 1-6 have been rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 5,930,512 to Boden et al. Reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 1 has been amended by including the limitation of old claim 4 to indicate that the unique identification of the graphical elements allows the mapping to the software components to be made and hence asccessed by the user via the graphical representation. Applicant's unique feature of providing a graphical representation alongside the executable representation, with direct access for the user from the original graphical design into the executable function as now set forth in lilnes 17-22 is not disclosed in the '512 Boden et al patent. Therefore, reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

The '512 Boden et al patent describes a process which may or may not be used as only part of the process of Applicant's invention. The '512 Boden et al patent provides a definition of a process, read into the system that process definition and then render it as HTML. This allows the definitions of the process to be edited. The definition is then fed into a workflow engine for subsequent execution. Thus, the purpose of the '512 Boden et al patent is to allow users to edit the

workflow definition **BEFORE** it gets executed, and the provision of the HTML maintains a link from the process definition in the HTML format to the functionality which is generated. However, Applicant's approach is to define the process in a graphical manner and use this as the basis for developing components. These components could be produced according to the '512 Boden et al patent but need not be. Importantly, in Applicant's invention the same graphical definition is subsequently used as the basis for accessing the resulting functionality of the definition of the process.

The '512 Boden et al invention may be compatible with Applicant's invention and, indeed, complementary. However, it is equally clear that Applicant's method is 'bigger' than that which is disclosed in the '512 Boden et al patent, since Applicant's invention describes as part of the method steps which are required to occur both before and after the step to which the '512 Boden et al patent relates. Thus, at best, the '512 Boden et al patent can fill an unspecified step in the method of Applicant's invention. However, in Applicant's invention the ability to link from the process graphical diagram rather than just process description would greatly enhance the usability of the '512 Boden et al patent.

Thus, the key difference between Applicant's invention and the '512 Boden et al patent is that in Applicant's invention, the graphical definition of the process is the same when it is put in front of the designers as it is when it subsequently is put in front of users of the end functionality. In the '512 Boden et al patent, the process definition is discarded at the beginning of their method.

In addition, in Application's invention three levels of representation are being dealt with, namely; the graphical representation, the HTML version, and the executable representation. The '512 Boden et al patent links the executable representation to an HTML representation not the graphical and treats the process definition, the graphical, as an input, and then generates HTML, and through

transform creates the executable. Furthermore, the '512 Boden et al patent shows a build time module and a run time module (Column 1, 34 and 39) that do not share representations. This is in contrast to Applicant's invention wherein the point of the invention is to use the same representation throughout to enable the operational understanding of those who would use a system to be harnessed in the design of that system, thus, reducing errors and rework in design, and to give a more intuitive access to the resources for the user

Further, Applicant's invention is not limited to use of representations in the form of process models, but instead to general business models whether they be organizational, geographic, etc. Furthermore, the '512 Boden et al patent is motivated to create models only to drive the creation of workflow components. However, Applicant's motivation is to create models that describe a business, a subset of which will be supported by workflow and other technologies. Therefore, Applicant sincerely believes that the currently amended claims are novel over the '512 Boden et al patent and, therefore, respectfully request reconsideration of the rejection.

Claim 8 has been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 5,930,512 to Boden et al in view of United States Patent No. 5,745,901 to Entner et al. Reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

The '901 patent to Entner et al relates to the use of graphical symbols in educating the user, but the graphical symbol is just a user interface element, created after the technical process definition. This reverses the steps in Applicant's invention and nullifies Applicant's benefit of allowing a user community to define a process graphically and then be presented with that same graphical representation to access the underlying functionality. Applicant's invention solves the problem faced in the '901 Entner et al patent through a different route, that is, the graphical

representation is already there and doesn't have to be reverse engineered to aid user comprehension.

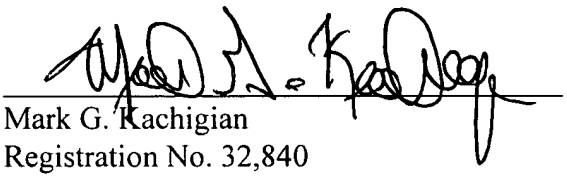
In summary, the '512 Boden et al patent and indeed the '901 Entner et al patent do not disclose the concept of providing a graphical representation alongside the executable representation with direct access for the user from the original graphical design into the executable function, as is found in Applicant's invention. Therefore, Applicant sincerely believes that the cited references do not suggest the process set forth in currently amended claim 1.

The remaining claims are dependent on claim 1 and believed allowable for the same reasons.

It is believed that the application is now in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited. If any further issues remain, a telephone conference with the Examiner is requested.

HEAD, JOHNSON & KACHIGIAN

Respectfully submitted,



Mark G. Kachigian
Registration No. 32,840
Head, Johnson & Kachigian
228 West 17th Place
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119
(918) 587-2000
Attorneys for Applicant

Date: May 25, 2004